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Country programme document

Serbia**

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Serbia is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session on a no-objection basis. The Executive Board is requested to approve the aggregate indicative budget of $4,270,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $17,181,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2016 to 2020.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2015.

* E/ICEF/2015/12.
** The addendum to this document (E/ICEF/2015/P/L.16/Add.1) covers UNICEF activities in Kosovo under United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

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Programme rationale[1]

1. Serbia is making good progress in legislative and public sector reforms, and working towards meeting international standards in the fields of education, social protection, health, justice and anti-discrimination. Although Serbia is an upper-middle-income country and a European Union candidate country, inequalities persist between rural and urban areas, and among regions and ethnic groups. The Government, while recognizing that most social indicators for children reflect positive trends, took the bold initiative of investing in the production and analysis of disaggregated data. These point to considerable inequities. Children living in the poorest areas, or in isolated rural areas, Roma children, and children with disabilities (CWD) face multiple deprivations, have less access to services and are the ones most affected by social norms perpetuating discriminatory attitudes and behaviours. Over 60 per cent of adults consider discrimination to be widespread, and an additional 36 per cent perceive that discrimination has increased over the last three years.[2]

2. In 2013, 8.6 per cent of the population lived in absolute poverty,[3] with higher rates in rural areas, including for children up to 13 years (11.9 per cent). According to EUROSTAT, 30 per cent of children under 18 are at risk of poverty,[4] compared with 24.6 per cent of the general population. Despite a reduction of child mortality rates at the national level, regional disparities persist: the 2014 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)[5] found that among Roma,[6] the infant and under-five mortality rates, at 13 and 16 per 1,000 live births, respectively, were twice as high as the national average. Ten per cent of Roma children under five were underweight (as opposed to a 2 per cent national average), and 19 per cent stunted (average 6 per cent), while only 13 per cent were fully vaccinated (compared with 71 per cent national average). The 2014 MICS confirmed that children living in poverty lack adequate nutrition, are twice as likely to be underweight, and have less access to health care and lower education achievement. A determinant analysis carried out according to the Monitoring Results for Equity System (MoRES) revealed the following structural barriers to improving these trends: inefficient investment in social protection, complicated procedures and inadequate targeting that leave too many children unprotected, and an economic crisis that has reduced the fiscal space for social investment.

3. The demand for early childhood development (ECD) services remains largely unmet, affecting in particular children with developmental difficulties. The 2014 MICS findings shows that early learning programmes were attended by half of boys and girls aged 3-4 on average, but only by 9 per cent of the poorest children and

[1] Since 1999, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS) has been unable to provide certain data for AP Kosovo and Metohija, (UNSCR 1244/99), as the Republic of Serbia does not cover the data.

[2] United Nations Development Programme, *Citizen Attitudes towards Discrimination in Serbia*, 2012.

[3] Second National Report on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2011-2014, 2014 (The national absolute poverty line was defined as 11,020 dinars for an adult in 2013).

[4] Ibid.

[5] SORS and UNICEF, 2014. Serbia MICS and Serbia Roma Settlements MICS, final reports, (Belgrade: SORS and UNICEF, 2014).

[6] The 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS is representative of Roma settlements.

6 per cent of Roma. Only 1.2 per cent of CWD attended preschool.[7] A determinant analysis conducted with partners revealed that the main bottlenecks in ECD services included insufficient capacity, uneven distribution of facilities, financial constraints on poor parents, inadequate understanding of the importance of preschool education, as well as a lack of diversity of programmes and service providers.

4. The 2014 MICS also shows that only 69 per cent (63 for boys and 76 for girls) of Roma children have timely primary school entry[8] and 64 per cent complete primary school, compared with 97 and 93, respectively, for all children. The proportion of adolescents attending secondary school is 89 per cent for the general population, yet it is only 22 per cent of Roma children (15 per cent girls). Administrative data[9] show that 88 per cent of girls and 81 per cent of boys have completed secondary school in Serbia. However, one third of pupils aged 15 are functionally illiterate.[10] This points to an education of inadequate quality that requires modernization of the curriculum and teaching methods. Despite the existence of a legal framework for inclusive education, current bottlenecks include negative societal attitudes, inadequate teachers' capacities, scarce resources and insufficient intersectoral coordination to support inclusion and prevent dropout.

5. Currently, 6,047 children[11] are separated from their parents and placed in formal care. The proportion of children placed in institutions compared to alternative care is decreasing, but the total number of children placed in formal care continues to grow, with a 36 per cent increase between 2000 and 2013. Roma children represent 26 per cent[12] of all children in formal care, while CWD make up 59 per cent of all children in residential care. Boys account for 60 per cent of children in residential care. The key bottlenecks to improvement are the lack of family support mechanisms to prevent unnecessary family separation, and community services that are not yet fully sustainable and therefore reach only a relatively small number of children.

6. Violence against children is increasingly recognized and reported. MICS 2014 shows that 44 per cent of boys and 42 per cent of girls up to 14 years of age experienced violent discipline at home, with almost half of all cases of family violence involving child victims.[13] Reports of neglect are most numerous, followed by physical and emotional abuse, with less reporting on sexual violence. In addition, 70 per cent of boys and 68 per cent of girls (grades 6-8) experienced gender-based violence[14] in school. Despite the progress made in establishing a legal and policy framework for the advancement of women's rights and gender equality, women, particularly girls, remain vulnerable to discrimination and violence. Major bottlenecks in this area are weak implementation of the relevant policies, poor cross-sectoral

[7] *The Costing of Preschool Education*, UNICEF, 2012.

[8] Primary and secondary education in Serbia include eight grades and four grades, respectively.

[9] SORS, DevInfo, 2011.

[10] PISA, Programme for International Student Assessment, 2012.

[11] The Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veterans and Social Affairs information system end-year data, 2013.

[12] Centre for Research in Social Policy and Social Work of the Faculty of Political Sciences of Belgrade University and UNICEF, *Monitoring the Causes, Decision-making Processes and Outcomes for Children in Care*, 2013.

[13] Republican Institute for Social Protection, 2013.

[14] Survey on Gender-based Violence in Schools, UNICEF, 2014.

coordination to ensure timely reporting and referral, and partially functioning protection and response systems.

7. The application of diversion measures for juvenile offenders remains scarce (5 per cent of reported cases),[15] alternative sanctions aimed at supporting the reintegration of juveniles are few, and legally defined procedures for the protection of child victims/witnesses are not uniformly implemented. There are no national data systems to monitor the participation of children in civil proceedings. Official data point to prolonged civil and criminal court cases in which a child is either a victim or an interested party.

8. Despite significant improvement of the national monitoring and oversight systems, administrative data are not sufficiently disaggregated. As a result, bottlenecks and barriers, especially regarding the status of Roma children and CWD, cannot be fully identified. In order to overcome persistent bottlenecks, further analysis and technical solutions are needed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of existing programmes and services for children. This is especially true in the context of the prolonged economic crisis, budget constraints and the widening equity gap between the general population and vulnerable[16] groups. Information management systems at all levels of government need to be strengthened in many sectors, particularly in education. Independent monitoring of child rights and prompt response to child rights violations by independent human rights institutions and civil society are critical, as is the further strengthening of these actors, to enable them to assume a more prominent role in monitoring and advocating for child rights.

9. Television, radio, social media and traditional media have enormous potential to change certain social norms and attitudes, support behavioural change where needed, and promote child rights. Serbia has a diverse media scene and is the regional leader in the number of television stations per capita: 73 per cent of the population over age 4 watch television daily.[17] There are over 4 million active Internet users, and 93 per cent of users aged 16-24 have Facebook and Twitter accounts.[18] However, the use of information and communication technology is much lower among vulnerable groups: only 25 per cent of young Roma women compared to 85 per cent of women in the general population.[19]

10. The role of the private sector in support of the realization of child rights is increasing. More than 150,000 individuals and around 1,000 businesses[20] contributed to UNICEF programmes during 2011-2014. The global Children's Rights and Business Principles initiative engaged leading corporate representatives in Serbia and facilitated further interest within the business sector for the promotion of child-focused corporate social responsibility.

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[15] SORS, 2012.

[16] Vulnerable families are those that face one or multiple deprivations or risks that jeopardize a child's growth and development. Among others, these deprivations include poverty, violence and the risk of family separation, disability and exclusion.

[17] European Journalism Centre <http://ejc.net/media_landscapes/serbia>.

[18] Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, Information Technologies 2014, http://webrzs.stat.gov.rs/WebSite/repository/documents/00/01/53/6817-Informacione_tehnologije.pdf.

[19] Ibid.

[20] UNICEF Serbia Private Sector Fundraising Database.

11. There is a growing number of registered asylum seekers: for children this increased from 1,387 in 2013 to 2,774 in 2014. In addition, major flooding and landslides in 2014 highlighted the exposure of Serbia to natural disasters: 1.6 million people (270,000 children) were affected, especially those from the poorest socioeconomic strata. Despite the rapid response in 2014, the emergency pointed to weaknesses in the coordination and overall capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and preparedness.

Programme priorities and partnerships

12. The overall goal of the country programme is to support the efforts of Serbia to promote and protect the rights of all children and to give all children equal opportunities to reach their full potential. The programme will focus on supporting vulnerable children from the very start of life, and will enhance the social welfare system's capacity to prevent vulnerable families from falling below the poverty line.

13. To reduce and gradually eliminate the consequences of poverty on children, the programme of cooperation will strengthen the capacities of families to provide a safe, nurturing and caring environment for their children. Particular attention will be paid to parents' access to knowledge and services that can help them to adopt practices and behaviours fostering the early development of their children. This is particularly important for children facing multiple deprivations, Roma children and children with developmental difficulties. In parallel, behavioural-change strategies will tackle discriminatory social norms and attitudes. Increased attendance by vulnerable children in inclusive early learning and school readiness programmes will foster early social inclusion. Through participation in quality inclusive primary and secondary education, vulnerable children will be able to increase their chances of a better life and more meaningful participation in society. Securing higher enrolment of Roma girls in secondary school will be a priority to improve equity in education. The programme will also support an increased access to justice for children as well as the strengthening of monitoring mechanisms by independent bodies and civil society.

14. These programme priorities derive from the Government's strategies and plans, European Union (EU) accession priorities, as well as from the obligations of Serbia through its ratification of human rights treaties and conventions. The country programme will support the Sustainable Development Goals, and directly contribute to eight of the nine outcomes of the United Nations Development Partnership Framework (UNDPF), under four of its five pillars. Engagement in these areas will contribute to the realization of the four outcomes of the UNICEF Strategic Plan related to health, education, child protection and social inclusion, and it will also help to advance key regional results.

15. The 2013 midterm review recognized that Serbia had continued to make progress in the comprehensive reform of social sectors. The mix of strategies applied under the previous country programme was found to be effective in removing key barriers and bottlenecks. Particularly successful was the combination of policy advice, evidence from modelling, and knowledge generation that enabled essential legislative revision: the ban on the institutionalization of children under 3 years of age and the setting of standards for community services; the modelling of new community services and the related capacity-building of service providers; and the generation of new knowledge on the status of children in formal care and the

benefits of community services. These interventions had a considerable impact on advancing public sector reforms. The previous programme of cooperation provided important lessons also on how to further reduce the number of children in residential care,[21,22] while inclusive education policies secured a strong commitment for equal access for all boys and girls, Roma children and CWD, which is reflected in the increasing number of Roma and CWD in education.[23]

16. The country programme will build on these results to address key bottlenecks and barriers to equity through the sharing of technical expertise and advice on adequate human resources and budgetary allocation, intersectoral cooperation and effective child rights monitoring that will enable improved policy implementation. This will be done by developing social change strategies fostering non-discriminatory social norms, supportive of social inclusion, positive parenting and a zero tolerance of violence; by modelling programmes and services and strengthening the accountability of service providers with a focus on reaching vulnerable children, thus enhancing the coverage and quality of social services; and by empowering vulnerable families to become more aware of their rights and entitlements and to demand them.

17. Emergency preparedness and DRR-related interventions will be applied to increase the resilience and capacity for emergency response in the social welfare, education and health sectors. Gender disparities will be addressed through mainstreaming interventions in all programme components. Government will be supported to ensure availability of data disaggregated by location, sex, age, disability and wealth quintiles, whenever feasible. Progress will be continuously monitored to ensure that sufficient attention, resources and partnerships are generated to remove persistent barriers to equity.

18. The country programme will be implemented through close partnerships with relevant ministries and other State bodies at all levels, and other United Nations agencies, emphasizing intersectoral cooperation. Continued cooperation with the EU will be prioritized through joint support for policy implementation and for child rights to be adequately prioritized within the EU accession process.

Child rights monitoring and justice for children

19. This programme component will contribute to further developing mechanisms for monitoring and addressing human rights violations, and it will also enhance children's access to justice.

20. Cooperation with independent bodies and civil society will be strengthened so that these partners are better able to monitor and report on the realization of child rights. The availability of reliable disaggregated data will be enhanced by improving the national data collection and management systems, particularly in the domains of inclusive education, violence prevention and monitoring changes in social norms. UNICEF technical expertise will contribute in particular to increasing the availability of data on the status of CWD and Roma. The use of data for evidence-

[21] Promeso Consultants "*Development of Community Based Services for CWD and their Families*", Final Evaluation Report, 2013.

[22] Multi-Country Evaluation (MCE), "Child's Right to a Family Environment", Final Evaluation Report, 2015.

[23] MCE, "*Including all Children into Quality Learning*", Final Evaluation Report, 2014.

based policymaking will be promoted through external communication and public advocacy.

21. The justice system will be supported to adequately respond to violations of child rights and to work in the best interests of the child. This will be achieved by supporting the reintegration of juvenile offenders, so as to increase the use and improve the quality of diversion schemes and alternative sanctions; by securing the full protection of child victims/witnesses; by advancing child participation during civil proceedings; and by strengthening the capacities of free legal aid entities to handle child rights violations. UNICEF will support capacity development of justice, guardianship authority and social work professionals, promote innovative services for juvenile offenders and child victims and will engage in policy dialogue to ensure sustainability of new child-friendly practices in the justice system.

Strengthening vulnerable families

22. This component will contribute towards the provision of efficient and effective social protection services and transfers, so that more vulnerable children live in safe, caring and nurturing environments, and their families increase their resilience to poverty and external shocks.

23. The programme will focus specifically on supporting an enabling environment to strengthen the most vulnerable families. This will be achieved through modelling family and parental support services and developing flexible forms of fostering and kinship care; by enabling the social work system to provide services based on the principles of respect for the views of clients and non-discrimination; by improving the efficiency and effectiveness of financial transfers for children living in poverty and for CWD; and through the development and implementation of policies for the protection of children against violence. UNICEF will contribute with evidence-based technical advice, capacity-building of social workers and other child service-related practitioners and by strengthening partnerships and intersectoral cooperation between social work, education, justice and health sectors. Zero tolerance of violence against children and domestic violence will be promoted through joint public advocacy with civil society organizations (CSOs) and public and private partners, aimed at changing discriminatory social norms and calling for higher accountability of duty-bearers.

Young child well-being

24. This programme component will contribute to increasing the access of vulnerable children and their parents, particularly children living in poverty, Roma children and children with developmental difficulties, to quality, gender-sensitive health and other early childhood services for children aged 0-6.

25. The programme will focus on strengthening the health system's ability to provide ECD services to vulnerable children. It will support the development of capacities of maternal and neonatal services to apply family-centred approaches, as well as to secure a continuum of care in service provision, particularly in districts with the highest perinatal mortality. The component will also enhance the health and other systems' capabilities to provide quality outreach and home-visiting services to vulnerable children and women. Improving parental knowledge and competencies for ECD and care (including on adequate nutrition and timely immunization) will be prioritized.

26. These results will be achieved through the alignment of policies, legislation and services with internationally approved standards; by strengthening capacities in health and other sectors to provide innovative perinatal and early childhood services; and by building the capacity of parents to apply positive practices and demand quality perinatal and ECD services. UNICEF will contribute with modelling and technical advice and through the generation, exchange and use of new knowledge and evidence to attract investments in ECD programming. UNICEF will act as a convener to foster greater dialogue, collaboration and synergies between health, social/child protection and education sectors.

Quality and inclusive early learning and pre-university education

27. This programme component will work towards greater participation in inclusive and relevant early learning and quality pre-university education by vulnerable children, with particular attention to children living in poverty, Roma girls and CWD.

28. The programme will support the education system to adopt, plan, implement and monitor inclusive education, gender-sensitive and non-discriminatory interventions which can effectively prevent and respond to school dropout. Increased access and quality of preschool education will be achieved by strengthening the legal and institutional frameworks enabling development of preschool programmes diversified in terms of content and duration; by developing an efficient and equitable funding system that facilitates the inclusion in schools of the most vulnerable children; and by increasing awareness of the importance of preschool education. UNICEF will contribute to the achievement of these results with high-level technical advice for modelling new and inclusive early learning services, and with evidence-based public advocacy and social change communication.

29. This component will also contribute towards greater inclusion and retention of vulnerable children in school, and will improve education quality and learning outcomes. This will be achieved by increasing the relevance of the curricula, improving pre and in-service teacher education, supporting ICT for better learning, advancing the quality assurance systems, developing dropout prevention and responses, promoting horizontal learning to support low-performing schools and by fostering positive practices and changes of discriminatory social norms and attitudes. Empowerment and engagement of parents and children will also be promoted.

Public Advocacy, partnerships, communication and social mobilization for child rights

30. This programme component will support national and subnational institutions, the media and their regulatory agencies, the private sector, CSOs, as well as children and families themselves to increase awareness about behaviours, norms and social determinants that affect the well-being of children. This will help to improve the knowledge on the status of the realization of child rights, particularly for the most vulnerable, and to raise awareness about inequities and disparities that need to be addressed. UNICEF will deploy a mix of communication, advocacy and social mobilization strategies. Traditional, digital and social media platforms will be used to reach new audiences. Stronger partnerships will also be forged with key stakeholders and advocates from civil society, UNICEF National Ambassadors and

the private sector. Special efforts will be made to document good practices and engage in horizontal exchange among various levels and sectors, both within the country and beyond borders.

31. Strategic cooperation with non-governmental organization coalitions working on systemic changes for children will continue. Collaboration with research institutes, universities and think tanks will build stronger infrastructure for knowledge generation on children. UNICEF will play an active role in promoting and advancing child rights within the business sector centred on the Children's Rights and Business Principles. Alliances with the corporate sector and the media will contribute to the promotion of positive gender-equitable social norms and will enable the leveraging of resources for children.

Cross-sectoral

32. This cross-cutting component will contribute to advancing child rights by promoting national dialogue on social norms regarding the most marginalized children. Public advocacy will work synergistically with the other programme components, complementing technical and policy advice to advance relevant outcomes. UNICEF will support strategic partnerships and broad coalitions that are crucial to advocate for child rights, and to reduce equity gaps.

Summary budget table

	(In thousands of United States dollars)		
Programme component	*Regular resources*	*Other resources*	*Total*
Child rights monitoring and justice for children	1 124	3 157	4 281
Strengthening vulnerable families	475	4 467	4 942
Young child well-being	878	2 595	3 473
Quality and inclusive early learning and pre-university education	703	4 975	5 678
Public advocacy, partnerships and social mobilization for child rights*	353	1 607	1 960
Cross-sectoral	737	380	1 117
Total	**4 270**	**17 181**	**21 451**

* Including other resources to fund resource mobilization for the programme, both within and outside the country. As income rises, the total other resources ceiling will be raised periodically to accommodate increasing resource mobilization.

Programme and risk management

33. This CPD outlines the UNICEF contribution to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability towards the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. The accountability of managers at the country, regional and headquarters level, with respect to country programmes, are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

34. The key risks relate to natural hazards, partnerships and modalities for funding resource mobilization. As a mitigating measure, UNICEF and its partners will ensure that disaster risks are assessed, monitored regularly and fed into effective early warning mechanisms. With respect to partnerships, fund transfers and activity implementation are regularly monitored through the principles of the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers.

35. The United Nations Country Team has agreed to adopt the Standard Operating Procedures of the Delivering as One approach that are relevant to the Serbian context and United Nations roles, and will establish the relevant mechanisms in order to coordinate UNDPF planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Monitoring and evaluation

36. The programme will focus on monitoring barriers and bottlenecks faced by the most disadvantaged children and families. UNICEF will provide high-level technical advice to key partners, such as the statistical office, line ministries and relevant research institutes, to enable better data collection and management systems and to extend the range of disaggregated data available on a routine basis. Particular effort will be invested in encouraging a more regular use of data and reporting on the status of children by the Government, independent institutions and civil society.

37. The UNDPF Strategic Results Matrix will serve as the overall framework for monitoring UNDPF outcomes. UNICEF will collaborate with other United Nations agencies in its effort to support national data-collection systems, management capacities and tools, so as to fill data gaps and support sound monitoring of national and international goals and commitments, including the Sustainable Development Goals.

38. Baselines for the programme are set based on the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014 in Serbia and the special MICS 2014 for Serbia Roma Settlements, as well as other recent data sources. Additional knowledge generation will cover data gaps related to specific requirements. Major planned evaluations will cover education, social protection and inclusion, and justice for children, and will be conducted jointly with the Government and concerned partners. The programme will systematically track progress against planned results through midyear and annual reviews. The findings of the 2014-2015 independent regional multi-country evaluations will inform programming and policymaking and contribute to cooperation among countries.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Serbia-UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2016-2020

Convention on the Rights of the Child articles: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 18, 19, 20, 23, 27, 28, 29 and 40.

National priorities: EU integration: Copenhagen criteria (Political), Information Society and Media (10), Social Policy and Employment (19), Judiciary and Fundamental Rights (23), Justice, Freedom and Security (24); Consumer and Health Protection (28), Environment (27) and Education and Culture (26).

Related SDGs: End poverty in all its forms everywhere (1), ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3), ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all (4), achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (5), reduce inequality within and among countries (10), Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (11); promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (16).

UNDPF[1] outcomes involving UNICEF and indicators measuring change that include the contribution made by UNICEF:

Outcome 1: By 2020, People in Serbia, especially vulnerable groups, have their human rights protected and have improved access to justice and security

Indicators[2]

1.1 Percentage of successfully implemented recommendations of human rights mechanisms of the United Nations (Baselines TBD for UPR and each Convention; Target 80% implementation of recommendations).

1.3 Percentage of complaints addressed by the Office of the Ombudsman related to the violation of the rights of vulnerable or stigmatized groups (gender equality, rights of persons deprived of their liberty, rights of persons with disabilities, children's rights and minority rights), which are acted upon by these institutions, out of the total number of complaints (Baseline In the course of 2014 the Ombudsman office received a total of 4, 877 complaints, of which 1, 273 (26%) related to vulnerable groups, 2014; Target TBD).

1.6 Percentage of cases lasting over 1 year: (a) when the criminal offender is a juvenile (14-17 yrs of age) (Baseline 44% of cases last over 1 year in 2013; Target less than 20% of cases last over 1 year), (b) when the victim of the crime is a child (Baseline 43.3% of cases last over 1 year in 2013; Target less than 20% of cases last over 1 year), and (c) when the criminal offender is an adult (Baseline 70%; Target 50%).

1.7 Percentage of applied diversionary schemes in relation to the total number of criminal charges against juvenile offenders (Baseline 5.3% in 2013; Target 20%).

Outcome 2: By 2020, governance institutions at all levels have enhanced accountability and representation to provide better quality services to people and the economy.

Indicators

2.7 Percentage of SDG indicators on which Government institutions collect data that are disaggregated by at least two potential markers of disparity (Baseline TBD; Target TBD).

[1] UNDPF refers to The Government of the Republic of Serbia and the United Nations Development Partnership Framework (2016-2020)

[2] The target year for all indicators is 2020 unless stated otherwise.

Outcome 3: By 2020, State institutions and other relevant actors enhance gender equality and enable women and girls, especially those from vulnerable groups, to live free from discrimination and violence.

Indicators

3.2 b Number of cases of domestic violence registered by Social protection system (Baseline: since 2006-2013 the progressive increase of registered cases (3, 441 cases registered in 2006; 9, 877 cases in 2013); Target: 50% increase of registered cases of domestic violence by social protection system).

Outcome 4: By 2020, high-quality, inclusive, equitable, gender-sensitive and age-appropriate health services that protect patient rights are available and utilised by all.

Indicators

4.1 Full immunization coverage for children aged 24-35 months from the general population (GP) and children from Roma settlements (Baseline GP 70.5% (boys 71.4%, girls 69.2%) 2014; Target 95%. Baseline Roma 12.7% (boys 16.1%, girls 10.4%) 2014; Target 50%).

4.8 Percentage of municipalities with services for early identification of developmental risks and counselling for children with disabilities (Baseline 15% 2014; Target 30%).

Outcome 5: By 2020, an efficient education system is established that enables relevant, quality, inclusive and equitable education for all, particularly the most vulnerable, and increases learning and social outcomes.

Indicators

5.1 Percentage of children 3 and 4 years enrolled in preschool education (Baseline GP 50.2% (boys 51.8% and girls 48.5%) 2014; Target boys and girls 75% 2019. Baseline Roma 5.7% (boys 4.9% and girls 6.5%) 2014; Target Roma (boys and girls) 30% 2019. Baseline poorest GP 9% 2014; Target poorest GP 30% 2019).

5.2 Percentage of pupils aged 15 with low competencies (below level 2 on the PISA test scale in 2012) in literacy, mathematics, science and problem-solving (Baseline for reading: 33.2%; Target for literacy < 25% by 2020. Baseline for mathematics: 38.9%; Target for mathematics: < 25% 2020. Baseline for science: 35%; Target for science: < 25% 2020. Baseline for Problem-solving: 28.5%; Target for problem-solving: < 25%).

5.3 Participation of vulnerable groups at each level of ***education*** (Primary School completion rate GP Baseline total: 93.4%; Target: 98%. Baseline female: 97.9%; Target: 98%. Baseline male: 90.4%; Target: 98%. Baseline Roma: 64% 2014; Target: 85% 2019. Secondary school attendance rate GP Baseline total: 89.1%; Target 95%. Baseline female: 93%; Target: 95%. Baseline male: 86%; Target: 95%. Baseline Roma 21.6%; Roma female: 15%, Roma male: 28% 2014; Target Roma 35%, Roma female: 25% and male: 35% 2019. Baseline poorest GP: 74% 2014; Target poorest GP: 85% 2019).

Outcome 6: By 2020, the social welfare system is strengthened to provide timely, holistic and continued support for individuals and families at risk and enable them to live in a safe, secure, supportive family and community environment.

Indicators

6.1 Percentage of households from the poorest quintile receiving financial social assistance (Baseline: 10.7% 2014; Target: 30%).

6.2 Number of municipalities that offer community services in compliance with the Social Welfare Law, particularly for vulnerable groups: (a) CWD and (b) elderly. Baseline CWD: 94; Target: 130. Baseline elderly: 78; Target: 100).

6.3 Number of children with disability in institutional care (Baseline 536 in 2013; Target: 347 (30% reduction)).

6.4 Number of municipalities that implement local protocols for the protection of children from violence, abuse and neglect (Children Baseline: 20; Target: 60).

Outcome 7: By 2020, there is an effective enabling environment that promotes sustainable livelihoods and economic development focused on an inclusive labour market and decent job creation.

Indicators

7.2 Percentage of young people who are not employed and not in education or training (Baseline 2013 is 25.3% for those aged 18-24 and 19.5% for those aged 15-24); Target 2020 is 15% for both age groups).

Outcome 8: By 2020, there are improved capacities to combat climate change and manage natural resources with communities more resilient to the effects of natural and man-made disasters. Indicators 8.4 Percentage of primary and secondary schools that offer an educational programme on risk reduction, and safety in disasters and emergencies (Baseline 0%; Target 70%).
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcomes: (1) Health, (5) Education, (6) Child Protection, and (7) Social Inclusion.

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs (by 2020)	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome *(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	***OR***	***Total***
1. All children have enhanced access to justice and benefit from strengthened mechanisms for monitoring and addressing human rights violations.	1.1. UNDPF indicator 1.1 1.2. UNDPF indicator 1.3 (% of complaints submitted to Ombudsman related to children 2014 8.5%; Target: 12%) 1.3. UNDPF indicator 1.6 1.4. UNDPF indicator 1.7 1.5. UNDPF indicator 2.7	1.1. Office of Human and Minority Rights 1.2. Ombudsman reports 1.3. Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS) 1.4. SORS 1.5. Assessment of data availability	National independent bodies and CSOs have increased capacity to systematically monitor child rights and facilitate independent monitoring. National Government and other stakeholders have increased capacity to ensure application of diversion schemes and alternative sanctions for juvenile offenders, and to ensure the protection of children involved in criminal, civil and administrative proceedings, in line with international standards. National Government and other stakeholders have increased capacity for generating disaggregated quality data and conduct child-centred analyses of major data sources.	Independent bodies, Parliament, Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veterans and Social Affairs (MoLEVSA), SORS, Office for Human and Minority Rights, Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction Unit (SIPRU), Local Self-Governments (LSG), Ministry of Public Administration and LSG (MoPALSG), Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities, and CSOs.	1 124	3 157	4 281

2. Increased percentage of young children, particularly Roma and CWD, benefitting from equitable, gender-sensitive, quality health and other ECD services and supportive parental practices.	2.1. UNDPF indicator 4.1 2.3. UNDPF indicator 4.8 2.4. % of children aged 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last three days (MICS 2014 Baseline 37%; Target 45%).	2.1. MICS 2.2. Ministry of Health (MoH) 2.3. Institute of Public Health (IPH) of Serbia 2.4. MICS 2019	Increased quality of and access to ECD services, especially for Roma children and CWD. Maternal and neonatal services apply family-centred approach and support continuum of care in service provision, with a specific focus on Roma and other vulnerable children and mothers. Increased awareness of parents and Government on positive, gender-sensitive ECD and care practices, including on adequate nutrition and timely immunization Health system is strengthened for DRR and emergency response	MoH, IPH of Serbia, City of Belgrade IPH and other IPH, Institute for Mother and Child Healthcare, Institute for Mental Health Belgrade, Agency for Accreditation of Health Care Institutions, Primary Health Centres, maternity hospitals, medical schools, professional associations, CSOs, Red Cross, LSGs, independent bodies, corporate sector.	878	2 595	3 473
3. Increased percentage of vulnerable children and adolescents participating in relevant, quality and inclusive pre-university education with improved learning outcomes and competences.	3.1. UNDPF indicator 5.1 3.2. UNDPF indicator 5.2 3.3. UNDPF indicator 5.3 3.4. Number of children in mainstream primary schools following individual education plans 1 and 2 (Baseline 2013/14 is 7,038; Target 20% increase).	3.1. MICS 3.2. MICS and SORS 3.3. MICS 3.4. SORS	Availability and quality of preschool services is enhanced through improved legislation, diversified services and financing system to advance equity Capacities of pre-university education system strengthened to provide quality and inclusive services. Improved competencies of education professionals and schools to advance inclusion Education system is strengthened for DRR and emergency response	Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development (MoESTD), National Education Council (NEC), National Council for VET, Institute for Education Quality and Evaluation, Institute for Advancement of Education, Network for Support of Inclusive Education, SIPRU, SORS, MoH, MoESTD, LSGs, MoPALSG, Ministry of Youth and Sport and CSOs.	703	4 975	5 678

4. Vulnerable children and their families are adequately supported so that their resilience to poverty and external shocks is increased and they live in a safe, non-violent family or family-like environment.	4.1. UNDPF indicator 6.1 4.2. UNDPF indicator 6.2 (related to children) 4.3. UNDPF indicator 6.3 4.4. UNDPF indicator 6.4 4.5. % of boys aged 1-14 who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last month (MICS 2014 Baseline 44%; Target 25%) 4.6. Number of families at risk who have access to intensive support services (Baseline 2014 is 0; Target 1,500). 4.7. CWD are granted the Disability Allowance (DA) on the basis of functional assessment criteria. (Baseline 2014 DA granted on the basis of medical criteria. Target DA granted on the basis of functional assessment criteria)	4.1. SILC and MICS 4.2. Mapping of community services, RISP 4.3. MoLEVSA 4.4. Assessment of the implementation of local protocols 4.5. MICS 4.6. MoLEVSA 4.7. MoLEVSA	Support services targeting children living in families experiencing multiple deprivations and preventing separation are integrated into the social welfare system Regulatory framework and mechanisms reformed to ensure better adequacy, targeting and efficiency of pro-poor cash benefits and disability related allowances Violence against Children-related policies/protocols are legally enforced and their implementation is monitored Social welfare system is strengthened for DRR and emergency response.	MoLEVSA, MoH, MoESTD, MoJ, Ministry of Interior, LSGs, Republic Institute for Social Protection, Provincial Institute for Social Protection, Department of Social Work of the Faculty of Political Science, regional offices for fostering, centres for social work and CSOs.	475	4 467	4 942
5. Child rights are advanced through public advocacy, partnerships and social mobilization that promote non-discriminatory and gender-sensitive practices.	5.1. % of boys of grades 6-8 who approve of GBV (GBV assessment 2014 Baseline 86%; Target 60%). 5.2. % of population who believe it is better for children with physical/sensory or intellectual disabilities to attend mainstream	5.1. GBV assessment 5.2. MICS 2019 5.3. MICS	Increased use of evidence-based and innovative communication approaches to address selected social norms and behaviours in relation to inclusion of CWD, Roma children and violence against children and women. Evidence related to children's rights and equity strategically disseminated and used for policy changes, partnerships and leverage of private and	Line ministries, independent bodies, civil society, the media and media regulators, private sector, donors and key influencers.	353	1 607	1 960

	education (MICS 2014 physical disability Baseline 48%; Target 65%; Intellectual disability Baseline 32%; Target 50%). 5.3. UNDPF indicator 5.3. a and b		public resources to strengthen the realization of child rights.					
6. Cross-sectoral	Effective development, planning, coordination, delivery and monitoring of country programmes results	Periodic reviews and evaluations of programme components	Guidance, tools and resources to effectively design and manage programmes are available to UNICEF and partners. Strategies to address cross-cutting issues related to child rights implemented		737	380	1 117	
Total resources					**4 270**	**17 181**	**21 451**	